

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24TH, 1886

NUMBER 9

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Paulo branch) 11.43 a.m.; São Paulo (Ar. S. P. & R. R.) 6
p.m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a.m.; Lafayette 7.30 a.m.;
Porto Novo 12.40 p.m.; arriving at Barra 4.20 and Rio 6.55
p.m. Connects with Valença line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio; União Mineira line at Ser-
ran; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El Rey) line at Sítio;
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Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

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5.30 p.m.; Cachoeira 6.00 p.m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6.40 a.m.; Porto Novo 6.30 a.m.; Entre Rios 10.58 a.m.
arriving at Barra 2.14 p.m. and at Rio at 5.30 p.m.

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Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 25. From 1 to 3 p.m.
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Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock
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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24th, 1886.

The news from Uruguay are still very meagre and uncertain in character. It is known that General Arredondo crossed the frontier some time ago with a force variously estimated from 1,500 to 2,000 men, well armed and supplied with cannon. The invasion is also admitted in official dispatches from Montevideo, from whence come statements to the effect that the ex-dictator, General Santos, has taken the field in person against the invaders. Aside from this nothing is known. Arredondo some time ago issued his manifesto, in which he declared an intention of moving directly on the capital; but whether he is doing this, or is yet engaged in recruiting and organizing, is not known. It is probable, however, that Arredondo is advancing toward Montevideo and that Santos is hesitating to meet him, because the rigid censorship exercised by the Uruguayan government over news dispatches will render it impossible to obtain news unfavorable in character, while it is probable that every favorable turn in affairs will be speedily made known by the government itself. For this reason we are of opinion that silence in regard to the combatants may be interpreted as unfavorable to the existing government. From the latest mail advices it would seem that some outrages upon Brazilian citizens in Uruguay have been reported, but whether any steps have been taken in the matter by Brazil is not known. The diplomatic policy of this latter country is to keep everything carefully concealed. In the Argentine Republic there is universal sympathy expressed for the cause of the revolutionists, and much assistance in various ways has been afforded them. To keep up an appearance of neutrality, the Argentine government has resolved to send some gunboats up the Uruguay river to prevent the crossing of any hostile force into the neighboring republic, but this was not done until it was known that Arredondo was safely across. In view of these events, and the failure to check the conspiracy, the relations between the two governments have become very much strained. In Uruguay the talk against the Argentine Republic is very belligerent.

The experience of the province of São Paulo in guaranteeing interest on railway enterprises is one well worth study. According to the last official report the province has advanced and has now outstanding the sum of 10,953,703\$248 which has been paid to railway companies as guarantees on their investments. The total amount paid would

exceed this sum, as the Paulista company received a considerable sum at the outset of its career which was afterwards paid back, and the Mogiana company has been steadily paying off its indebtedness of this character for several years past. Nearly half of the existing total, however, has been advanced by the general government on the guarantee held by the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company, but which is debited to the account of the province. The São Paulo railways have therefore cost the province, in cash and debt obligations, a total of nearly 11,000,000\$, and to what end? Has the province received benefits from these enterprises commensurate with the sacrifices made? And have the people most benefited paid their proportional part of the cost? These are questions which may now be studied to advantage. It is clear that four of the lines constructed are doing well and are materially aiding the development of the province, but none of these are now receiving public aid. One of them was started without any guarantee whatever, and is paying its way from the start. As for the others, those built under guaranteed concessions to places lacking the means to support a railway, they are still pensioners upon the public treasury and are practically doing very little toward developing their sections into a position of industrial independence. Under such circumstances it is time to inquire whether it is just and politic to tax a whole community, including many persons and places not benefitted by railways, in order to insure railway communication to localities which have not and will not properly support the enterprise. There are two sides to this question of railway guarantees, of which but one has thus far been turned uppermost.

It is announced that Councillor João Alfredo will resign the presidency of the province of São Paulo about the middle of the coming month, in order to return to this capital to take part in the approaching sessions of the General Assembly. In the interests of the province of São Paulo, and also in the interests of provincial government throughout the whole empire, it is to be wished that this resolve might be changed and that the eminent Pernambuco might be induced to remain at the head of provincial affairs in São Paulo for some time to come. It is rare indeed that this, or any other province, has had the good fortune of having so able an administrator at the head of its affairs. During his brief presidency he has cleared away an enormous amount of accumulated work, he has put many matters straight which had got fairly started on the wrong road, and he has inaugurated improvements which can not fail to result in great benefits to the province. Chief among these is the exploration of the Parana-pineira region which is just being organized, and which promises to open up one of the best sections of the province. Nothing is more certain than that the future seat of population and industry will be in the valley of the Paraná. With its vast extent, its unrivalled river ways, its salubrious climate and fertile soil, it certainly ought to easily support a large population and provide for countless industries. Its one great drawback is its isolation from the sea. We do not know that the president of São Paulo has the future of this great valley in mind in seeking to open the valley of the Parana-pineira for settlement, but it is certainly one step in that direction. Then, too, his interest in the improvement and embellishment of the provincial capital, such as the reclamation of the bottom lands in the Braz suburb, and his practical solution of many conflicting interests, such as the traffic union of the three railways centering there, will make his administration one to be long

remembered in that city. It seems a pity that such administrators as Councillor João Alfredo and Dr. Escagnolle Tannay should devote so little of their time to the work of infusing order and purpose into the government of the provinces. One of the pressing needs of the day is better provincial and municipal government, and were such men as these to devote themselves to the practical solution of the question, much good would certainly result.

Under the recent stimulus exerted by the Sociedade Central de Imigração of this city, nearly every city in the Empire now has an immigration society organized for active work. In most cases, however, the object of these societies seems to be to acquire European emigrants and to carry on a propaganda for that end. We have on several occasions stated our belief that such purposes as these are ill-timed and censurable, because they seek to locate immigrants in the country before it is ready for them. To place poor foreigners with their families on available public lands at this time, or to bind them by contracts to the estates of the great proprietors, is simply to expose them needlessly to hardships and disappointments which bear most severely upon them and result in no advantage to the country. Until the conditions of life are more favorable to free labor and small proprietors, immigration should be rigidly discouraged. Under better laws and more favorable conditions, the advantages which Brazil could offer to the emigrant would be highly favorable, and would certainly attract multitudes of them to these shores. But as matters still stand, these advantages are more than counterbalanced by the artificial disadvantages which restrictive laws and antiquated customs impose. And still further, the existence of slavery and the slave-holding instinct render it highly necessary that the free immigrant laborers should be carefully protected by law in all his personal and property rights. Instead of this tendency of legislation is all on the side of the employer—favoring the strong against the weak. As we have again and again argued, all this is radically wrong. The free immigrant must be made independent, and must be placed on terms of equality with Brazilian citizens. He should be provided with land near a market town or on a good line of communication, where his products can find a ready sale. He should not be treated either as a beggar, a pensioner, or a servant. Every facility should be given him for the selection of land, and perfect titles should be guaranteed, which should be carefully registered in a public office. And then, after he has settled upon his land, he should be treated exactly like his Brazilian neighbor. Special laws are very apt to be special iniquities. The immigrant who will be of the most service to the country, is the man who will pay for his own lands, pay taxes on it for the support of government, and take a live, intelligent interest in all that is going on about him just as his Brazilian neighbor does. For such men a special labor law, like the one now in force which makes him a slave in everything but the name, will be an unbearable injustice. It will lead him to hate the country and its institutions, and to nourish but the one hope—that of getting away. Under such circumstances, the first work of this network of immigration societies which is spreading out over the country, is clearly not that of seeking immigrants, but that of preparing the country for them. With centres in every city and town of importance they certainly ought to secure such an influence that the legislature will be compelled to adopt the reforms required. Let them insist on the repeal of that obnoxious *leacipio*

dos serviços law and all other labor laws restricting the free action of immigrants and laborers; let them insist on an intelligible land law with uniform surveys, titles and registry; let them insist on the repeal of all special favors to the great proprietors; let them insist on the suppression of the 6% tax on transfers and the taxes on exports, especially between provinces; and then let them insist on equal civil and political rights, without regard to birth, condition or religion. To secure these, the immigration societies of the country will have all they can conveniently attend to for some time to come.

Our colleague *O País* has undertaken to call attention to the bad sanitary condition of the city and to rouse the authorities to the necessity of adopting measures for its permanent improvement. The object is so necessary and so good that one feels strongly inclined to overlook the many omissions and objectionable suggestions in the discussion for fear of prejudicing that which is good and commendable. The *Paiz* very rightly calls attention to the filthy condition of various streets, the existence of unhealthy establishments within thickly populated districts, and the miserable condition and surroundings of the dwellings inhabited by the poorer classes. All these conditions are highly unfavorable to public health. To improve matters, it is suggested that measures be taken to improve the food supply, water supply, clothing, habitations, and streets, and to secure the essential accessories of all these—a better government and a per capita tax. So far, so good; but will this reach the disease? It is suggested that the streets be straightened, better paved and lined with shade trees, but when this is done what is to prevent the tearing up of the pavement and leaving it so, and the cutting down of the trees? Both of these things are done with impunity. Of course, the remedy for this and all other evils is "better government," but how is this to be obtained? Under the present system, a good and effective government is practically impossible. In the first place the whole system must be reorganized, the functions of city officials must be better defined, there must be some recognized head of the municipality in the shape of a "mayor," there must be strict official accountability, there must be courts of summary jurisdiction open both to officials and people, and there must be a more intelligible election law, which shall place the government of the city in the hands of the tax-payers. The idea of levying a tax of 10\$ a head for sanitary improvements, however, is one which naturally leads us to inquire after the results. And what will they be? Gigantic jobs, monopolies, visionary schemes, official robberies, and eventually a worse state of affairs than now appears! Improvements of the kind suggested should be made gradually and deliberately, and with every provision possible against jobbery. Large undertakings do not always imply corresponding good results, as witness the Rio d'Ouro water works. Besides that, a *per capita* tax would be grossly unjust. The one man who would be most benefitted by such improvements would be that great municipal property-holder, Visconde de Mesquita, who could better afford to pay a tax of 100,000\$ than the great majority could pay 10\$. From this, it becomes apparent that another desideratum is a better system of taxation, by which property, not persons, shall pay. There are so many conditions to be fulfilled that we fear no one scheme or undertaking could comprehend them all. The people must be better educated and taught to observe certain necessary rules of health, food must be made cheaper so that the populace may

be better fed, the dwellings of the poor (and those of the rich as well!) must be less crowded and better ventilated, the streets must be better cleaned, and the public water supply must be more evenly distributed. And even then, all danger from fever epidemics will not disappear, for Rio is destined to suffer for the sins of its early inhabitants for many generations to come. The customs and practices which ceased barely a generation ago, and the fatal inheritance of the slave trade, will afflict the city for many years. When men learn to live cleanly and rationally, much of the danger from contagious disease will pass away, and until they do the money expended on costly municipal improvements will be in a measure thrown away.

INSPECTION CHARGES.

Some time since a complaint was made to the government regarding an alleged demand on one of the London sugar factories companies for payment for inspection services rendered by one of the government agent's inspectors. The charge was repeated in all the local papers and was made the subject of official letters to Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro. In common with others, we gave currency to the charge and expressed an opinion against the practice on the ground that the charge was not warranted and was an unjust and unnecessary burden upon the companies interested. In respect to this matter we have just received the following letter from the inspector accused, which we publish in full. We have no further information on the subject than what is heretofore been published and what is herein contained, and we must therefore leave the matter wholly to the good judgment of our readers.

London, 22nd February, 1886.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Sir.—I read in your issue of the 15th December, 1885, a leader and a paragraph on the subject of an alleged demand of payment made by a subordinate of Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro, C. F., representative of the ministry of agriculture in Europe, upon the Central Sugar Factories Company, before he would examine some plant destined for their factories.

As the subordinate referred to, I beg to state that the information received by the government is perfectly untrue and that I have remitted to my chief documents, amongst them a letter from the Central Sugar Factories Company, showing plainly how unfounded is the representation made.

As the circulation of the articles in your paper may prejudice me both in the Brazils and elsewhere, though my character is well known and ought to be beyond the intrigue of interested parties, I hope your sense of justice will see the necessity of publishing this letter in your earliest publication.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. DEMARET.
Inspecting Engineer

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

According to *La Union*, of Buenos Aires, of the 10th ult., the Federal Supreme Court of that republic "has just rendered an important decision which puts an end to the innumerable falsifications which have been resorted to in this market upon the marks of manufacture and commerce." This decision is with reference to the Singer sewing machines, whose trademark has been widely counterfeited and whose name has been used by various manufacturers upon their machines. In Buenos Aires there was not a sewing machine salesroom in the city which did not sell Singer machines, while but one had the genuine article. In view of these flagrant impositions the Singer company asked to have the trademark registry of Messrs. John Shaw & Co. annulled and that they be prohibited from the further use of the Singer trademark. The first judge declined to grant permission for this, but in the supreme court this decision was reversed and the company's claim was granted.

The court decided that as the marks compared were identical, and as the counterfeit tended to produce confusion prejudicial to the interests of the proprietors of the original invention, the registry of Messrs. Shaw & Co. can not be permitted.

The prompt action of the Argentine courts in this matter, which affects many other interests besides those of the Singer company, ought to rouse the courts of Brazil to an equally decisive action. The rights of property in inventions and trademarks ought to be clearly defined and rigidly protected in all cases.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, March 12.

SLAVERY IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

It is the boast of the Argentine Constitution that once the feet of the humiliated touch Argentine soil he becomes a free man. The boast is well taken if only the slave is a foreigner, but if he is an Indian it is far from being the truth. It is generally known that there are great numbers of Indian captives distributed throughout the families of this people, nominally as servants, but in all essentials they are slaves. They are not at liberty to go and come when they please, nor are they consulted as to the terms on which they work, nor have they the disposition of their time or effects. They are beaten when they fall into the hands of those who deal that way with vassals, and they know of no redress. If they get insolubly and attempt to flee, they are brought back as are other slaves and punished for the attempt. It is not so long since a prominent woman killed one of these unfortunates, and after a few days of detention, just to save appearances, nothing was said or done about the affair, as the *Herald* predicted would be the case at the time of the crime. There are hundreds of these captives about this city in the houses of the influential, who are in virtual slavery and have no redress and no protection. It is true that if they knew that the law guarantees them freedom and had friends to put this law into effect, doubtless they would obtain their freedom, but they are ignorant and helpless, as are most bond-men and women, and it is for them that the law should be put in force. Nominally there is a defender of the poor, who, however, does but little defending of the poor; but he could, and should, take efficient means to find out whether there are slaves held in bondage without warrant of law and invite information of such cases, and, when found, the punishment should be so severe that few would be found to take the risks of meeting it for what could be ground out of a poor captive. The charges we make are true, and a thousand times more than we have said, for it is even true that poor captive girls are made to feel and satisfy the lecherous passions of the sons of a vulgar aristocracy among us, and we might go on with the picture of all the inhumanities and wrongs which attach to the barbarity of human slavery, which in the way we have said is in full bloom amongst us. We speak of what we know and have seen.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, March 12.

—The Montevideoan custom house receipts during the 22 working days in February amounted to \$435,000.

—The lighting by electric light of the building of the waterworks at the Recoleta commenced last night. There are 24 lamps of 25 candles each, the dynamo being worked by a 4-horse power engine. The light is said to be sufficient for the purposes required.

—We have to note the most disastrous fire for many years, if ever, in the destruction of the great Catalina Mole deposits with a loss of from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000, but how much insured cannot at this writing be known; the fire is still burning.

—The steamer *Fidurmo* sailed yesterday for the gold country. She has on board representatives of private people sent to investigate these lands. Sr. Lezama has invested \$50,000, and his representative takes a contingent of 35 peons, who will be employed in washing auriferous sand, etc.

—The works designed for protecting the town of Santiago del Estero from the overflowing of the Rio Dulce consist of an embankment 1,750 metres in length, and the construction will be similar to the temporary works already executed, with the object of turning the course of the current and forming an overflow drain on the right bank. The expense is estimated at \$6,204.26.

—From Messrs. Stuart Williams & Co's, circular dated Montevideo Feb. 28th, we take the following shipments to the United States since February 1st: 44,410 dy hiles, 13,772 kips, 2,717 bales wool, 41 h. hile cuttings, 35 bales hair 3 c. of January, 5 c. sundries, making a total since the 1st of January of 89,059 dy hiles, 7,743 kips, 6,648 bales wool, 135 bales hile cuttings, 103 h. hair, 1 b. cat skins, 8 cases leathers.

—A *Patric* of Montevideo declares to-day (March 11) that documents can be produced proving the assaults made by the forces at Tacuarembó on Brazilian subjects.

—The Uruguayan government has issued a decree declaring that the Oriental emigrants, not soldiers, whether they have joined the revolutionary party or not, may return freely to the national territory, in the security that they will not be molested either in their persons or in their rights. The consular agents are to facilitate the transfer to their homes of the emigrants who are now in want of means.

—Eight seamen of the whale boat *Western* while on the Island of Roca, where they had gone to catch seals, were left ashore owing to the tide rising and carrying their boat away; at the same time the whaleboat, while on her way to Port Eje was thrown ashore. Three days later Lord Dudley's yacht passed by on her way to the Straits and the wreck being perceived, a boat was lowered and the wrecked sailors were picked up. The boat was then sent to Roca island to rescue the other men. Afterwards the yacht returned to Eje, for the purpose of getting the whaleboat afloat. All the sailors were Welshmen.

—Politics continue to be the absorbing topic of public interest, as the day for electing a President approaches. The elections for Congress have been officially canvassed and in this city, where the opposition to the government party is in a majority, by one of those strokes of sharp practice which has made politics here famous and infamous, the votes of several parishes which were strongly opposition were thrown out and the minority candidates counted in, producing great disgust and disaffection. The movement was as bold in politics as in morals, as the Presidential election and a majority in Congress are certain for the official party. There is much talk and some excitement but it will pass away in due time, as fraud in politics is no new thing among us, and nothing else is expected. The immediate effect of the movement has been to put gold up to 155\$.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Ceará provincial assembly has been convened for July 1st.

—The fines imposed on the Pará gas company in February amounted to 802\$.

—The February receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 45,573\$323.

—The president of Pará has rescinded the contract for the navigation of the Rio Xingú.

—A chemical laboratory connected with the botanical museum at Manaus was formally inaugurated on the 16th ult.

—June 15th next is the date marked for electing a senator from Santa Catharina to take the place of the late Barão da Laguna.

—The slaves freed by their patriarchal ages in the province of Parahyba are stated to number 88, and those become free under the same condition in Santa Catharina, 68.

—It is calculated that at least 20,000 horses have been driven across the frontier into Rio Grande to escape the impending revolution in Uruguay.

—The total indebtedness of the province of Bahia up to last month was 10,059,593\$660, including sums owing on current account.

—The *meza de rendas* at Laguna, Santa Catharina, yielded a revenue of 1,003\$912 in February, against 2,945\$889 in the same month of last year.

—The February receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house amounted to 26,030\$131, against 15,243\$260 in the same month of last year.

—According to official returns there were 110 marriages, 685 births, and 290 deaths in the province of Espírito Santo during the last quarter of 1885.

—The exports from Victoria, Espírito Santo, to foreign ports in January amounted to an official valuation of 158,688\$. The coffee exports amounted to 8,700 bags.

—The latest advices from Aracaty, Ceará, report much suffering from the continued heat and drought. Fxol is dear, and the people are becoming frightened.

—The president of Pará has resolved to rescind the contract made for a navigation service from Salgado to Cachoeira, because of the non-fulfilment of its terms.

—The commanding general of the military forces in Pará has undertaken to establish a school for the privates under his command. The effort should receive the heartiest encouragement.

—During the past year 321 crimes were recorded in the province of Pará, of which 14 were homicides, 6 attempted homicides, 100 thefts, 64 bodily injuries, 48 disobedience, and 89 use of prohibited weapons.

—Cases of small-pox are reported from the Braz suburb of São Paulo.

—The municipal council of Campinas, São Paulo, is talking of establishing colonies in that municipality.

—The Brazilian ship *Poloteuse II* ran on the sand banks at the Rio Grande bar on the 11th inst. and became a total wreck.

—A new dock and inclined plane has been inaugurated at Rio Grande, which is now ready for repairing or cleaning vessels.

—According to a commercial house in Porto Alegre, the wine product of the northern part of the province of Rio Grande do Sul is 20,000 pipes.

—The municipal council of Campinas levies a tax of 10 reis a kilo, on the meat consumed in that locality, the proceeds to be expended on public instruction.

—Mail advices from Rio Grande report the continual arrival there of revolutionists from Uruguay, who are at once placed under restraint at some distance from the frontier.

—The collector at Garanhuns complains that many of the sexagenarians on the old registry are dead, their masters having failed to report their deaths as required by law.

—Some severe conflicts are reported from Manaus between the soldiers stationed there, on the one side, and the police and citizens on the other. A number of persons sustained injuries.

—Our esteemed provincial contemporary, the *Liberal Mineiro*, celebrated its 8th anniversary on the 15th inst. And may there be many more of them—each marking a real step in advance!

—Why it is that peculiar names get mixed up with the legal profession must always remain a mystery. The latest instance is that of a São Paulo law student, whose Christian name is "Desdedit."

—The agricultural province of São Paulo imported last month 115,151 kilos, of hay, 17,052 kilos, of rice, 28,021 kilos, of potatoes, 38,420 kilos, of barley, and 174,991 kilos, of wheat flour.

—The total February revenue receipts of the government in the province of Santa Catharina were 91,003\$236, against 76,470\$830 in the same month of 1885, showing an increase of 14,532\$706.

—The Ypanema iron foundry yielded the government 5,711\$450 in February last, against 3,791\$235 in the same month of last year. In a hundred years hence it is expected that the enterprise will be fairly self-supporting.

—The February revenue receipts of Alagoas were 75,045\$860, against 105,569\$908 in the same month of last year. The greatest falling off was in export duties, which were 15,076\$854 this year, against 39,853\$428 last year.

—According to an Uberaba paper, the Mogiana railway company has ordered the exploitation of the Rio Grande from Jaguara to the port of Espinha for the purpose of establishing a river communication between those two places.

—Since the passage of the Rio Branco law in 1871 the province of São Paulo has liberated 2,791 slaves at a total cost of 2,259,309\$, to which the slaves contributed 91,037. The average price paid has been 809\$.

—The total general receipts in the province of São Paulo in February were 959,433\$525, of which 648,981\$014 were from customs duties in Santos. The total receipts for the same month of last year were 1,008,764\$387, showing a decrease of 139,330\$802.

—A Campinas, S. Paulo, paper says that a planter there had sold 15,000 arrobas of coffee in the hull to a house in Rio, for account of a European buyer. The coffee is to be shipped in the hull, and the price is said to be 4\$800 per 15 kilos, about the equivalent of an *arroba*.

—The total February revenue receipts from the province of Bahia were 770,813\$088, against 869,477\$844 in the same month of last year. The customs receipts were 679,766\$569, and those of the *colletoria* 36,854\$994. There was a considerable decrease in both import and export duties.

—According to a recent official report the province of São Paulo has 1,039 schools, of which 646 are for boys and 393 for girls. Of this total, however, 203 are closed because of a lack of teachers. The profession of teaching would seem to be slightly unpopular.

—The slave population of Rio Grande do Sul on the 30th June last was 27,242, or a decrease of 72,687 from the registry of 1871-3. It must be remembered, however, that most of the liberations within the last two years have been made subject to a five years' service.

—According to the president's official report to the provincial assembly, the total revenue receipts of the province of São Paulo during the fiscal year 1884-85 amounted to 4,191,114\$230, or 1,007,114\$230 more than the budget estimates. In addition to this the province collected special taxes to the amount of 206,938\$935.

—An immigration society has been inaugurated in Bahia.

—The February receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 45,573\$323.

—The Norwegian bark *Elvida* cleared at Victoria, Espírito Santo, for New York on the 13th inst. with 4,927 bags of coffee.

—The February port movements at Pará were 11 steamers and 8 sailing vessels arrived, and 14 steamers and 6 sailing vessels cleared.

—An agricultural, horticultural and fancy work exposition was formally opened in Petropolis on the 21st.

—The minister of marine has made a contract with Rheingantz & Co. of Rio Grande do Sul for supplying the naval stores with flannels.

—Yellow fever is reported from Barra Mansa and Paratyba do Sul. At the former place the mortality is very great, and the inhabitants are becoming terrified.

—In the municipality of Macabé, Rio de Janeiro, 1,376 sexagenarian slaves have been declared free, of which 788 are obliged to serve 1, 2 and 3 years yet, and 588 are free unconditionally.

—The *Diário do Gram-Pará* is making a praiseworthy attempt to give complete commercial news of the Amazon valley, and is apparently succeeding. In our opinion, the *Diário* is the best commercial paper in the North.

—The February receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 680,335\$321, against 484,311\$747 last year and 28,503\$520 in 1884. The receipts of the *recolatoria provincial* were 276,819\$512, against 201,809\$076 last year.

—The December revenue receipts in the province of Piauí amounted to 32,084\$410, against 26,723\$866 in the same month of 1884, showing an increase of 5,358\$544. A falling off of 11,366\$631 in the customs receipts from imports is reported.

—The *Correio de Santos* of the 20th states that the Br. str. *Amethyst* arrived there from Rio with yellow fever on board and was not permitted to communicate with the land. Three deaths among the sailors occurred at the anchorage. The *Amethyst* left for Rio on that day.

—A project is under consideration in São Paulo for a concentration of all the telegraph lines of the province at a central office, with an arrangement for joint operation. Now one must go the station of each railway in order to send a message over its wires, and when a message goes from one line to another it must be carried from one station to the other. So great is the inconvenience that it is surprising the "union office" has not been thought of before.

—Statistics recently organized show the following changes in the slave population of the province of Pará from September 30th, 1873, date when the special register was closed, up to 30th June ult.:

Slaves registered.....	31,266
Arrivals.....	5,502
Departures.....	4,593
Deaths.....	3,962
Emancipations.....	7,945
Remaining.....	29,268

The free-born descendants of these slaves number 10,685 who are under control of their mothers' masters, and 515 delivered to emancipated mothers. Only four masters demanded the pecuniary indemnification marked by the Rio Branco law. —*Journal do Commercio*, March 17th.

—On the 31st December last the public indebtedness of the province of São Paulo amounted to 7,389,937\$392, as follows:

Funded debt, 6%	1,201,000\$000
Floating debt:	
1st Ypiranga lottery	800,000\$000
Security deposits...	59,344 954
Interest advanced by national treasury to São Paulo and Rio R. R.....	5,055,484 664
Unpaid accounts...	27,908 674
Bills private loans...	256,000 000
	7,389,937\$392

On the other hand the province has a total of 12,153,793\$248 owing from various enterprises for loans and interest guarantees, only a small part of which will be available for some time to come. These debtors are:

Itana railway, loan.....	1,000,000\$000
Fluvial Paulista, do.....	200,000 000
Mogiana railway, guarantee.....	84,830 737
Itana railway.....	1,454,349 704
Sorocabana railway.....	3,697,497 605
Bragantina railway.....	478,957 676
S. Paulo and Rio railway, guarantee, before payments by general government.....	182,612 862
idem, guarantee paid for account of province by gen. gov't.....	5,055,484 664
	12,153,793\$248

—The February receipts of the Macaé custom house amounted to 60,399\$016, against 85,862\$327 in the same month of last year, showing a decrease of 25,463\$311. The principal falling off was in exports, which show a decrease of 22,218\$946.

—At the formal inauguration of the new abolition society—"27 de Fevereiro"—at Santos, the other day, 12 slaves were liberated in honor of the occasion and with demonstrations of great rejoicing. An examination of the record, however, shows that only 5 were liberated outright, while 4 were liberated for sums varying from 240\$ to 500\$, and 3 on condition of serving 2, 3 and 4 years respectively!

—The *Correio de Santos* says that there is a carpenter living in Bananal, São Paulo, whose name is Tristão Thireça Mneury Piragema de Orenhal Orlando Coimbra de Montezuma Cansação de Sinimba. Whew! Almost as many as the crown prince of Portugal! Such a man ought to reside in a rope walk where he can keep his whole name in out of the weather.

—The February customs receipts in Rio Grande do Sul were as follows:

Porto Alegre.....	320,459\$753
Rio Grande.....	267,602 100
Uruguayana.....	44,143 888
Pelotas (mesa).....	28,652 479
Total.....	660,858\$220
Same month 1885.....	497,547 493

—The Porto Alegre chief of police telegraphs to the minister of justice that everything is all right there, and that he is going to make an inquiry into the recent occurrences, one of which was the destruction of the printing office of the *Falô do Supacahy*. As the leaders of the mob, the chief of police and the minister are all members of the same party and of the same province, the result will be awaited with no slight interest.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The second section of the Santo Amaro railway, São Paulo, was formally inaugurated on the 14th.

—The annual report of the Corcovado railway states that there was a surplus of 29,466\$907 up to the end of December last.

—The government has authorized an expenditure of 20,000\$ in repairing recent damages on the Paulo Afonso railway.

—The Paulista company has recently received an electric light plant from England for the lighting of its station at Campinas.

—The January receipts of the Paulista railway amounted to 221,361\$149, and the expenditures to 88,171\$070, leaving a surplus of 133,190\$079.

—The January receipts of the Cantagalo line amounted to 50,069\$520 and the expenditures to 30,064\$203, leaving a surplus of 21,183\$747.

—A train was thrown from the track on the Minas and Rio line on the morning of the 16th by a drove of cattle. Fortunately no one was hurt.

—It is expected that the locomotive will reach Batatas, on the Mogiana extension, about the end of July next, and Franca in March of next year.

—The January receipts of the "Natal Nova Cruz" line were 5,035\$110, and the expenditures 18,458\$922, leaving a deficit of 13,423\$812.

—The January receipts of the "Rio Grande & Bage" line were 26,237\$400, and the expenditures 47,049\$940, leaving a deficit of 21,712\$540.

—The modifications in the tariffs of the São Paulo Railway were approved provisionally by the government on the 17th ult.

—The government has authorized the extension of time for return on an excursion ticket to 40 days for all the principal stations on the Minas and Rio railway.

—The February receipts of the Pará tram way lines amounted to 25,916\$800, against 18,407\$400 in the same month of last year. The increase for January was very nearly the same.

—The government has approved the definite surveys of an extension of the Carangola railway, Itapemirim branch. The extension will be 40 kilometres long, and the estimated cost is 1,760,965\$.

—The minister of agriculture has very properly declined to permit the Recife and S. Francisco Railway to reduce its rates on the products of the Central Sugar Factories of Brazil. The reason is a just one—that of an unfair discrimination against private sugar growers.

—An arrangement has been effected in São Paulo for a traffic connection between the São Paulo, Sorocabana and São Paulo and Rio lines, by which the traffic of the two last named will be much improved. The accord was brought about by the president of the province.

—A defalcation of 2,354\$ has been discovered in the treasurer's office of the D. Pedro II line.

—The São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway has been authorized to build a branch, 1,200 metres long, to the Penha church at a cost not to exceed 18,193\$.

—The minister of agriculture has placed a credit of 50,000 francs in London for the purchase of two new boilers of the Neeyer & Co. type for the Engenho de Dentro workshops.

—The minister of agriculture has refused to permit the "Natal a Nova Cruz" company to include in their working expenses the 1% commission paid to the banks for cashing its drafts for expenses.

—The minister of agriculture has asked the treasury for a credit of 231,052\$360 to be placed at the disposal of Engineer Fernandes Pinheiro in London for the acquisition of material for the Porto Alegre and Uruguanayana railway.

—By an *aviso* of the 8th inst. the minister of agriculture reaffirms the decision of 9th February, 1885, that the Mogiana railway incurs a fine of 1% on the amount paid as guarantee for every month of delay in opening the line to traffic. These fines now amount to about 40,000\$.

—A passenger train on the Mogiana line was thrown from the track on the 18th inst., resulting in the death of a train assistant and slight injuries to one passenger, an Italian. The accident occurred on a curve near Anhumas, and is attributed to the speed at which the train was running. The locomotive driver, Edward Young, has been placed under arrest.

—The minister of agriculture has returned the Paraná railway accounts for the first half of last year to the fiscal of that line with instructions that a new account shall be made out in harmony with clause 12 of the law of 1878. In addition, the representative of the company is informed that the final liquidations must be half yearly and he sent to the government agent in Europe, Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro.

—The *Diário Mercantil* of São Paulo is informed that at the beginning of next month the São Paulo and Rio line will begin running a night express in connection with the Dom Pedro II line. The train is to leave São Paulo at 5 p.m., and will arrive at Rio at 6 o'clock the next morning. From other sources, we learn that it is probable that but one train a week each way will be run at first, as an experiment. As the São Paulo line has no sleepers, the train will leave Rio at 10 p.m. (probably Tuesdays) and arrive at Cachoeira at 5 a.m., and then by day train to São Paulo, arriving there at 11 a.m. The return (probably Fridays) will be as above, the change to the sleeper at Cachoeira being at about 11 p.m. The experiment under such absurd conditions will probably be a failure.

—That long-expected accident on the Príncipe do Grão-Pará railway to Petropolis has at last been experienced, and, unhappily, with fatal results. The idea of compelling a conductor to pass along an outside step on the passenger cars to collect fares while the train is in motion, is one which has very often excited remark and aroused fears that an accident would some day happen. It was a risk perfectly needless and inexcusable, and now that the accident has occurred it certainly seems no less than criminal. On the evening of the 18th, while the baggage man Manoel Dias Janikes was thus engaged in collecting fares from the outside, his head came in contact with a telegraph post and he was thrown off the step. The train was stopped as soon as possible and Janikes was picked up. He was taken on up the *terra* and died just as he arrived in front of his own house. He leaves a wife and child. The whole affair was so needless, that no excuse will ever suffice for the loss of this man's life. The least that the company can do is to pension his wife and child. The travelling public is contributing liberally, but this can not diminish the company's obligation.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 10th shows what railways in S. Paulo have cost the general and provincial governments up to 31st Dec. last. The figures are:

Mogiana, interest to 1882-83.....	430,098\$244
Itana.....	1,454,349 704
Sorocabana.....	3,697,497 605
Bragantina.....	478,957 676
S. Paulo and Rio (previous to the assumption by the general government of the guarantee).....	182,612 862
	6,243,466\$991
Deduct amount repaid by the Mogiana company.....	345,267 597
	5,898,218\$584

Add payments by the general government for account of the province to the S. Paulo and Rio railway.....

Total..... 10,953,793\$248

LOCAL NOTES

—The February public gas bill of this city was 55,324\$580.

—The *Abnante barroso* arrived at Barhadeos on the 13th inst.

—There is a rumor current that the Barão de Jacuany (Silveira da Mota) intends to ask to be placed on the retired list.

—The Emperor has chosen Canon Manoel José de Siqueira Mendes from the triplicate list as senator from the province of Pará.

—The minister of agriculture has again refused to extend the time for the American Steamship Co. to replace the *Reliance* with a new steamer.

—The presidents of Pará and Ceará have resigned and Desembargadores João Antonio de Azeiteiro Freitas Hemiques and Joaquim da Costa Barbalhas have been appointed their successors.

—Dr. Sizenando Naluco, as the guardian of the slave girl Eduarda, has asked for the prosecution of her former mistress for cruel treatment, and the judge has ordered the *promotor publico* to proceed accordingly.

—Telegrams from the River Plate on the 16th repeat the news of Arredondo's invasion of Uruguay. Both parties, however, are probably too busy foraging among the unhappy stock-raisers to do any fighting.

—The intemperate division of our navy left on the morning of the 13th for Ilha Grande for gun-practice. The unfortunate monitor *Solimões* was delayed, as usual, about an hour and a half by an accident to the steering gear.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 16th transcribes articles from the *Financial News* relative to the recent Argentine loan, without comments. What will our colleagues here to say, when this same authority refers to Brazilian loans?

—The great actress Janauschek has entered into a contract to make a grand tour of the world. She will visit South America sometime during the early part of next year and will give representations here and in all the principal cities of Brazil.

—A gentleman came down from Petropolis on the 16th, and when he left in his pocket for the 1,400\$ which he had placed there, it was missing. He attended an imperial reception on the 14th, and thinks, his pocket must have been picked at that time.

—In the presence of the minister of finance an examination was made into the assets of the national treasurer on the 10th. It is reported that everything was found correct, but particular care was taken not to let it be known how much cash was found on hand.

—The minister of empire has ordered the municipal council to make all necessary improvements at Santa Cruz for the better preparation and transportation of fresh meat, and also that killing shall be begun at a convenient hour in the evening so that it may be placed in the S. Diogo station at 5 o'clock in the morning.

—The morning papers of the 18th contained the welcome news that the nautical fleet arrived at Ilha Grande the same day of its departure from Rio, and that the exercises have begun. We trust that the naval authorities will not insist on any very violent exercise, for the weather is too hot even for an *innocent*.

—The president of the municipal council has had to ask the chief of police to protect a poor slave woman liberated on the 14th inst. Her letter of liberty was stolen from her and she was at once sold for a plantation up country. It would be interesting to know how many unfortunate freed-men have been treated in this way.

—The board of health visited the *Trapiche Fietas* on the 13th inst. and condemned 15,000 bags of damaged rice which they ordered to be thrown into the sea. At the petition of the attorney of the London and Brazilian Bank, which held the bills of lading, a second examination was ordered, but without changing the previous decision of the health officers.

—The now celebrated Dr. Poli left Santos for Europe on the *Barmida* about two weeks ago, having been concealed there 12 days before the departure of the steamer. The chauvinists are to be congratulated on their success—that of transforming a very ordinary and unimpressive quack doctor into an influential enemy. Dr. Poli will now exert more influence in Italy than a minister plenipotentiary could do.

—The first and second police delegates recently fell out about the arrest of two youthful devotees of Bacchus at one of our theatres. The third delegate put his head in sack and left for Macabé. The delegates did not exactly treat each other with kid gloves, but the matter was finally arranged by a convenient illness on the part of 2nd, leaving the whole police business in the hands of the 1st delegate.

March 18.		
8	Six per cent. apolices.	1,090 000
3	do	1,091 000
87	do	1,092 000
6,900	do	109½ ½
4,100S	Apolices Prov. Pernambuco	95 ½
270	do Leopoldina R.R. 200S	95 ½
100	do Sorocabana R.R. 200S	65 ½
38	S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 250S.	496 000
23	do do	499 000
3,80S	Carica cotton mill.	95 ½
March 19.		
4	Six per cent. apolices.	1,091 000
1,000S	do	109 ½
1,000S	do	109½ ½
1,000S	Prov. Rio	105 ½
7	Banco Brazil	325 000
133	Sorocabana R.R.	68 000
198	deb. do 200S.	65 ½
20	S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 250S.	499 500
149	do do	500 500
65	Jardim Botânico hamway.	150 000
12	Brazilia de Navegao.	158 000
196	Nacional de Navegao.	810 000
15	hyp. notes. Banc. C. Real do Brazil (6%)	72½ ½

March 20.	
1 Six per cent. apolices.....	1,091 000
44 do do do.....	1,092 000
3,500\$ 1868 Gold Loan.....	1,415 000
9 Banco Industrial.....	108 000
38 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$.....	87 30
25 " Macahé and Campos R.R.....	88 90
64 " Golfo Pará R.R. 100\$.....	63 90
60 " Sorocabana R.R. 100\$.....	180 000
10 " S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$.....	150 000
35 Jardim Botânico tramway.....	210 500
48 Nacional de Navegação.....	97 1/2 %
41 deb. Ferry.....	150 000
30 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	[gold 5%]..... 00 000
March 22.	
11 Six per cent. apolices.....	1,088 000
7 do do do.....	1,092 000
1,400\$ do do (indiana).....	1,090 000
2 Apolices of 200\$.....	219 000
1 do 500\$.....	657 000
1 do 500\$.....	105 90
2,000\$ do prov. of Rio.....	200 000
10 Banco Brazil.....	755 000
14 Banco Brazil.....	141 000
10 Leopoldina R.R. 200\$.....	480 000
7 deb. Cantareira e Esportos (for 31st).....	28 000
50 Aliança Insee. Co.....	28 000

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF FEBRUARY 20TH.

Government Stocks.

1863 4 1/2 per cent. Loan.....	102
1865 5 " " ".....	100-102
1871 5 " " ".....	97-99
1875 5 " " ".....	97-99
1879 4 1/2 " " ".....	80-81
1883 4 1/2 " " ".....	85 1/2-86 1/2

Railways.

100 Alagoas, Lim. 7 per cent. guarantee.....	15 1/2-16 1/2
100 Bahia & S. Francisco 7 per cent. guar.....	20 1/2-21
100 Brazilian Great Southern.....	11 1/2-12
100 " Imp. Cent. Bahia.....	18 1/2-19 1/2
100 " do deb. 6 per cent.	105-106
100 Campus & Carangola deb. 5 1/2 per cent.....	102-104
100 Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per cent. guar.....	13 1/2-14 1/2
100 do deb. 5 1/2 per cent.....	95-97
100 D. Theresa Christina deb. 5 1/2 per cent.....	98-100
100 do 7 per cent. guar.....	15 1/2-16 1/2
100 Great Western of Brazil 7 per cent. guar.....	10-20
100 do 6 per cent. deb. stock.....	100-112
100 Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz.....	6 1/2-7 1/2
100 do scrip 5 1/2 per cent.....	87-90
100 Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per cent. guar.....	21 1/2-22
100 do deb. 6 per cent.	104-106
100 Mogiana deb. 5 per cent.	98-99
100 Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburg deb. 6 1/2	70-75
100 Recife & S. Francisco 7 per cent. guar.....	97-99
100 do deb. 5 1/2 per cent.....	106-108
100 S. Paulo 7 per cent. guar.....	40 1/2-41 1/2
100 do deb. stock 5 1/2 per cent.....	130-132
100 S. Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per cent.....	106-108
100 do do and series.....	106-108
100 South Brazilian.....	19-19 1/2
100 do 6 per cent. freed.....	109-111
100 West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per cent.....	111-113

Miscellaneous.

15 Amazon Steam Navigation.....	8 1/2
10 English Bank of Rio, Lim.....	12-15
10 London & Brazilian Bank, Lim.....	14
10 Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Prof.....	15 1/2
25 Rio City Improvements.....	25
100 do deb. 5 per cent.	104
100 " 2 Braz. street tramways, Lim.....	15 1/2
100 " 10 Braz. Submarine Tel.....	10 1/2-11 1/2
15 West. & Braz. Tel. Lim.....	6 1/2-7
7 1/2 do deb. prefer.....	4 1/2-5
7 1/2 do deb. 6 per cent.....	2 1/2-3 1/2
100 do deb. A 6 percent.....	106-108
100 do do B do.....	103-105
100 London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim.....	3-3 1/2
100 do 6 per cent. deb.	100-103
100 Bahia Gas.....	36-37
10 do 10 per cent. Pref.....	4 1/2-5
10 Pará.....	4 1/2-5
10 Rio de Janeiro do.....	23 1/2-24 1/2
10 São Paulo do.....	16-17
100 S. John del Rey gold mine.....	85-87

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, March 23rd, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.—No changes worthy of note have occurred in the market since our last report. Holders for the most part have maintained their position, there being a slight advance on the quotations then given. The sales have been somewhat increased, though exporters are still disinclined to enter the market freely at the prices ruling. The receipts are still large, notwithstanding the season.

The sales since our last report have been:

67,864 bags for United States	
19,531 " Europe	
8,357 " Elsewhere	
96,752 bags.	

The clearances for the same period have been:

United States	bags.
Mar. 13 New York Br str Ashbrook.....	10,777
13 do Br str Orion.....	15,000
15 do Br str Rosella Smith.....	11,501
15 do Br str Phoenix.....	82,776
16 do Br str Kepler.....	74,356
20 do Port bk Ventura.....	10,000

Europe:	
Mar. 18 Hamburg Ger str Ceará.....	1,500
19 Bordeaux Fr str Congo.....	795
19 Genoa Ital str Oryme.....	763
Naples do do.....	25
20 Trieste Aust str Tabor.....	5,959

Elsewhere:

Mar. 19 River Plate Br str Elbe..... 1,427

Receipts for the last ten days have averaged 9,266 bags against 9,308 bags for the preceding nine days.

The daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

8,971 bags	
against 13,014 " in 1885	
7,440 " in 1884	
14,802 " in 1883	
3,354 " in 1882	
12,645 " in 1881	
6,693 " in 1880	

The brokers' quotations this morning were:

Washed.....	per 10 Kilos.	65\$00-65\$00
Superior.....	nominal	nominal
Good first.....	4 500-4 700	6 700-6 900
Regular first.....	4 200-4 400	6 300-6 500
Ordinary first.....	3 800-4 000	5 700-6 000
Good second.....	3 540-3 750	5 200-5 500
Ordinary second.....	3 000-3 340	4 700-5 000
Capitania.....	3 270-3 470	4 800-5 100
Escalva.....	2 250-2 380	3 300-3 500

Stock was this morning estimated to be 231,000 bags by one broker, and 212,000 bags by another.

Vessels loading and to land.

New York Nor bk Mississippi.....	15,000
Ger bk Africa.....	4,500
Baltimore Br bk Canby.....	5,000
New Orleans Br str Lancel.....	4,000
New York Br str Sirius.....	10,000
do Am str Finance.....	1,000
Baltimore Br str Menzies.....	20,000
Hamburg Ger str Buenos Aires.....	8,000
do Ger str Hamburg.....	2,000
London and Antwerp Br str Tugues.....	1,000
Marseilles and Genoa Br str La France.....	5,000
Finland Russ str Orion.....	15,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Sales	Stock	Shipments	Exchanges
Mar. 13	5,590	20,391	110	20,391
Mar. 14	5,411	20,391	110	20,391
Mar. 15	8,005	20,391	110	20,391
Mar. 16	14,436	20,391	110	20,391
Mar. 17	15,000	20,391	110	20,391
Mar. 18	7,410	20,391	110	20,391
Mar. 19	6,787	20,391	110	20,391
Mar. 20	12,664	20,391	110	20,391
Mar. 21	5,099	20,391	110	20,391
Mar. 22	12,879	20,391	110	20,391
Mar. 23	19,572	20,391	110	20,391

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Imports.

There has been but little movement in the import market since our last report and quotations have undergone but few changes. The flour market has been sluggish, though some activity has been developed in the demand for River Plate grades. Two cargoes only of Pine have been received, one of Pitch and the other of White. There have been some light receipts of Codfish and Kerosene but prices may be considered but slightly changed. In other articles, the movement has been slight.

Flour.—The receipts since our last have been:

Leblende from River Plate:	3,000 bags.....	1,500 bbls.
Orion from River Plate:	4,300 bags.....	2,150 "

Govern from Trieste:	SSS.....	1,650 "
SSS.....	A.....	50 "
Tugues from River Plate:	2,020 bags.....	1,010 "
		6,360 bbls.

The sales during the same period have been about 10,000 bbls., and brokers estimate the stock in first hands to be:

12,000 bbls. American	
1,700 " Trieste	
6,300 " River Plate	
20,000 bbls.	

Quotations are:

Trieste.....	15\$00-16\$00
Richmond 1st.....	17\$50-18\$50
do 2nd.....	nominal
Baltimore 1st.....	17 7/8-18 5/8
do 2nd.....	17 1/2-18 1/2
Western & Int.....	nominal
Chili.....	nominal
River Plate.....	16 000-17 500
New Zealand.....	nominal

At the above quotations the market is reported fairly active for River Plate brands, while the American grades go off slowly.

Pitch Pine.—The only cargo to report is 35,613 feet by the *Orion* from Brunswick which has been sold at 40\$50 per ton. The market is quoted steady at this price.

White Pine.—The *E. S. Powell* from New York brings 100,000 feet which were sold to arrive. The market is quoted firm at 115-120 cents per foot.

Spruce Pine.—There have been no arrivals and the market is without change.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals and market unchanged from last report.

Kerosene.—The *E. S. Powell* brought about 8,700 cases, and quotations are 65\$00-66\$00 per case. Market weak.

Lard.—The arrivals have been only 75 kegs per *Finance* from New York. Invoices are quoted at 390-400 reus, market weak.

Rosin.—There have been no arrivals, but prices remain at previous quotations of 65\$00-105\$00 according to quality.

Brain.—The arrivals have been 2,000 bags per *Orion* from the River Plate which are quoted at 2\$800-2\$900 per bag.

Indian Corn.—The receipts have been only 105 bags per *Leblende* from the River Plate. Quotations are lower, ruling from 5\$200-5\$400 per bag.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. The quotations are 500-520 reus per kilo.

Codfish.—The receipts have been 350 bbls per *Finance* and 500 bbls per *Elbe* consigned, all for dealers account, 515 boxes per *Buenos Aires* from Hamburg and 134 boxes per *Elbe* from Southampton, part for account of dealers, and part sold at reserved prices. The market is firm at 29\$000-30\$000 for tubs and 30\$000-32\$000 for cases.

Cement.—The receipts have been 500 casks per *Golfier* from London. Quotations are nominal.

Coal.—The receipts since our last have been:

1,976 tons per <i>Senator Weber</i> from Cardiff	
7,200 " <i>Crusader</i> " "	
832 " <i>Ellen Grant</i> " "	
2,541 " <i>Yanbo</i> " "	
2,375 " <i>Vandana</i> " "	
527 " <i>Friedrich</i> from Newcastle	

all to companies and dealers.

Rice.—The receipts of foreign rice have been only 500 bags per *Golfier* from London. Invoices are quoted at 95\$00-98\$00 per bag, according to quality.

Hay.—No arrivals; quotations unchanged.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH, 13.

NATAL (Rio Grande do Norte)—Port lug *Hercilia*; 208 tons; Santos; 21 ds; salt to order.

MARCH, 14.

CARDIFF—Swed ship *Scutator Weber*; 1296 tons; Winck; 45 ds; coal to Royal Mail.

MAISELLES—Dan bg *Broderup*; 214 tons; Baumann; 56 ds; sundries to Carl, Ditz & Co.

MACEIO—Nor lug *Lothian*; 197 tons; Olsen; 45 ds; salt to Max. Nothmann.

MARCH, 15.

NEWCASTLE—Nor bg *Friedrich*; 505 tons; Olsen; 58 ds; coal to João Correia Falcão & Co.

MACEIO—Nor bg *Urda*; 197 tons; Salvesen; 9 ds; cotton seed to Duarte Prado & Co.

MARCH, 16.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Crusader*; 1124 tons; Kidgell; 41 ds; coal to G. Gudgeron.

BRUNSWICK—Nor bk *Dunlop*; 501 tons; Moller; 67 ds; pine to order.

ORONTO—Port bk *Vasco da Gama*; 549 tons; Coelho; 35 ds; sundries to João Antonio Gonçalves Santos.

MAR, 17.

CARDIFF—Nor bk *Ellen Grant*; 550 tons; Sornem; 51 ds; coal to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

MAR, 19.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Panloo*; 1496 tons; Murphy; 41 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

MAR, 20.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Vandana*; 1467 tons; Allen; 43 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

MAR, 22.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Tyrian*; 1595 tons; Mosher; 39 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ORONTO—Port lug *Perrina*; 227 tons; Fernandes; 44 ds; sundries to Veiga M. J. Paulo & Co.

NEW YORK—Am lug *E. S. Powell*; 558 tons; Hann; 44 ds; pine to Phipps Bros. & Co.

MACEIO—Br bg *Imre*; 237 tons; Kelly; 37 ds; salt to Leonel Carvalho.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 14.

PARANAGUA—Dan schr *Fides*; 113 tons; Jensen; ballast.

MAR, 15.

MOBILE—Nor bk *Marie*; 386 tons; Vanot; ballast.

PARANAGUA—Br bk *Pern*; 589 tons; Orr; sundries.

MAR, 16.

NEW YORK—Br bg *Rosella Smith*; 517 tons; Green; coffee.

PHILADELPHIA—Nor bk *Sidon*; 405 tons; Jorgensen; 509 tons; old iron.

BARBADOS—Nor bg *Deguy*; 140 tons; Ellingsen; ballast.

MAR, 17.

1,000,000	5,000	—	AI	200	AI	Construtora	9,974	3	000	Jan. 1986
1,000,000	10,000	8 000	AI	200	AI	Docas de D. Pedro II	155	000	9 1/2	Aug. 1984
231,200	—	—	—	200	AI	do debrutadas	155	000	—	Jan. 1986
500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	172,748	830	—	—
4,400	2,500	—	AI	100	AI	Glória marítima	104,434	770	—	Jan. 1986
7,990,000	73,000	—	AI	100	AI	Indústria Fimimense (fiofines).	1,874,41	000	—	— 60 oct.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Pastori Agrícola e Industrial	7,825	241	—	Jan. 1986
—	9,920	—	—	—	—	Servico Marítimo	198	000	—	— 108 oct.
—	7,500	—	AI	200	AI	Telephonica	3,676	003	8 1/2	Oct. 1985
813,200	—	—	—	200	AI	do debrutadas	—	—	—	—

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

March Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday]

<i>Reste</i>	Mar. 6th
<i>Replir</i> (Loading in Santos).....	13th
<i>Orion</i>	20th
<i>Sphinx</i> (Loading in Santos).....	27th

EXTRA*Ashbooke*..... Mar. 10th*To Southampton:*

<i>Bosfor</i>	Mar. 2nd
<i>Leitatis</i>	13th
<i>Herethis</i>	20th

For Other Ports:

<i>Hevelhel</i>	Mar. 4th
<i>Laplace</i>	10th
<i>Tycho Brahe</i>	17th
<i>Lassell</i>	24th

To Rio Grande Ports:

<i>Cayman</i>	Every
<i>Chatham</i>	Wednesday
<i>or Channing</i>	

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ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

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Agents:—Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32 Rua 1^a de Março

Brokers:—Silver Silverstein,

Rua 1^a de Março No. 35.**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1886

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 24	Togus	Southern and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.
.. 29	Neva	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 24th and 29th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 1st of the following month. The latter also calling at Santos.

The home-bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 24th and 29th of every month. The former also calling at Santos.

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E. W. May, Superintendent.

Rua do General Camara No. 2,

(Corner of Rua Visconde de Inhamba).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

The fast packet

FINANCE,

will sail 24th March at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

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Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARA, BARBADOS and St. Thomas

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
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And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

Banks.**ENGLISH BANK**

OF

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve Fund.....	£ 150,000

Draws on

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and transacts every description of Banking business.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA
RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS,
SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Capital paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 250,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYNN, JULIS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. MALLAT FRERES & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,

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Messrs. MORTON, RISS & Co.,

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"B. A."
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THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 21st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1886 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.The policy adopted by *The News* at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy *The News* has been successful even beyond all expectation.With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. *The News* will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will not every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, *The News* has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 25% for additional space and time.**TERMS:**One year's subscription..... \$3.00
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BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A.

TYP. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.